Evening Telegraph

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To insure the Insertion of Advert sements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILID TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERAS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH

SUBSCRIBERS to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH in West Phradelpain, was have failed to receive their papers segn arly for a few da a past, are requested to forward names and addresses to this office at

The Plan to Fund Our National Debt. Some months since, Hon, John Sherman moved, in the Senate, a plan of funding the national deb, at the request of the Scoretary of the Treasury. It would probably have been adopted at that time but for the unexpected opposition of Senator Fessenpen and otners, and now, after slumbering for weeks, it again has come before that body. The original idea was to call in all certificates of United States indebtedness and other maturing bonds as soon as they fall due, and assue in their place bonds to be known as the consolidated debt, which were to run for not more than thirty years, at an annual interest of five per cent. The money savel by a decrease of the interest from seven and three-teaths and six per cent, to five per cent., was to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. By this means a system of compound interest would be inaugurated, and the saving of the rate per cent, made gradually to pay the entire debt. The "consols," now forever exempt from local taxation, were to be also relieved from all taxation from whatever source. When the bili was in this form we favored it, after a careful examination into its workings. The plan peculiarly recommends itself in many ways. It gives to all our people a permanent and perfectly secure means of investing their moneys. It has worked admirably in Great Britain, so admirably that although it is known that the principal of English consols will never be paid, yet the security of the investment keeps the bonds in demand, both at home and abroad. How much more popular will it be with us, where payment is certain! It would make the debt pay itself during the life of the present generation, thirty-six years and a half. It would be uniform, and by the system of exemption would be rendered deservedly popular, as the pe ple dislike to break their income in order to pay a tax, preferring a lower rate and a certain interest. In fact, all its provisions combine to secure for it an unequalled popularity.

We had feared that they had been strangled in committee, and it is therefore with grattied surprise that we see it once more resuscitated. As we had occasion to remark, this is a golden opportunity to reduce to a regular form all the valued United States notes, and provide for their payment as they commence to mature early next year. It Congress should neglect to thus provide, it will let a vi al moment pass, and adjourn with its duty unperformed.

When Serator SHERMAN reintroduced his bill, he moved to it a number of highly important amendments, instigmed, we suppose, by a desire to harmonize the opposition to which the bill ir its first form was subjected. Several of these amendments entirely change the features of the plan. Let us glance at them in detail. The arst amendment was to strike out the provision for "the payment of the principal, by appropriating the amount of interest saved by a substitution of five per centum bonds for other Government securities to the payment of the principal of the national debt; and that for the purpose of insuring the payment thereof, the sum of at least thirty millions of dollars, including the saving of interest aforesaid, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be annually applied to the reduction or extinguishment of said debt."

In place of this provision a substitute was adopted appropriating one hundred and eighty millions per annum out of the Treasury for the payment of interest, and whatever is in excess will be applied to reducing the principal. The difference between the two plans is evident. In the first, thirty millions were given every year. and the interest was also paid. At the present time the combination of the two would come to less than \$180,000,000; but as the debt decreases, the rate of liquidation will still continue the same. By the new provision the rapidity of diminution will increase every year. Thus, suppose that during the first five years the interest should amount to one hundred and fifty millions. There would be thirty millions left out of the one hundred and eighty to decrease the debt. But after the five years, and each successive year, the interest would prove less and the liquidation be greater. Hence it will cost the Government no more, yet it will keep decreasing more and more rapidly at each succeeding year. The one plan made the rapidity ever increase by the accumulation of compound interest; the latter gives us both the advantage of the compound interest and also of the ever continus diminution of the principal itself. These two motive powers are put to work to reduce the bulk of our burden.

The next amendment is an additional section providing that all import duties (which are all paid in gold) shall be set aside for-First, the payment of so much of the interest of the public debt as is payable in coin. Second, the payment, as it shall mature, of the principal of the public debt. Third, the payment of such appropriations by Congress as are required to be paid in coin. Fourth, when the amount of coin in the Treasury shall exceed fifty millions, the excess shall be sold in open market, in New York, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for United States Lotes, and the notes received for it shall be cancelled,

The first three provisions are implied by necessity; the last seems to us admirable. It savors of contracting the currency, a provision essential to the success of the bill. An amendment, reducing the length of time which holders of notes have to give notice

to the Treasurer as to the disposition to be made of their bends, is reduced from six months to four. This change is necessitated by the postponement of the bill, as the holders of notes which mature early next year would hardly have time to send a letter so as to reach the Preasurer six months before the maturing of the bonds. Unless Congress acts on the bill immediately, the four months will have to be still further reduced, and the knowledge acquired will then hardly be received at the Department in time for a provision to be made for liquidation.

Another amendment prescribes that after January 1, 1867, the lawful money required to be kept by national banks as a reserve fund shall not consist in whole or in part of interest bearing notes or bonds. The effect of this proviso will not be to withdraw from the national banks the necessity of protecting their issues by deposits, but will enable the Government to get within its reach these interest-bearing notes, which, so long as they are locked up as deposits, will be beyond control, although the interest was required to

One vital change was made in the nature of the bill, and then it passed the Senate. The change struck out the provision for issuing five per cent, bonds, and also for having them called the consolidated debt, and substituted no amendment in its place; so that the bill, as adopted, merely appropriates \$180,000,000 annually to pay the incerest, and with the surplus to liqui date part of the principal. With the loss of the five per cent bood provision will come into play a law passed some months since, which gives the Secretery of the Treasury power to issue funding bonds at a rate of interest not more than six per cent.

In place, therefore, of being a consolidated debt, at not more than five per cent., it becomes discretionary with the Secretary whether the bonds given in exchange shall bear as much as six per cent. Of course, it will be to the advantage of the Government to negotiate as cheap a loan as possible, but there seems to us to be sound reason for leaving the law in such a shape that, if the people should not take the 5 per cents, the Government might give them 6s. It does not necessita e the highest rate allowed, but leaves it possible to secure the success of the funding plan at six per cent., if it does not succeed at a less rate. We have sufficient confidence in Secretary McCullocu to entrust to him the discretionary power awarded by the bill. The law, as finally passed, will be found in another column.

We urge upon the House to proceed to take immediate action on it as it comes from the Senate. There is not a day or an hour to spare. The opportunity is rapidly passing away; if it is allowed to slip by unimproved, the responsibility of financial confusion will rest on the members, and will be visited on their heads. There is no more important question that can possibly arise. Let them lay aside all minor is ues, and fix on a sure pasis the system of our national credit.

The Position of France towards Prussia. Those who expect France to lend either moral or physical support to Prussia in pushing her victorious arms further south ward, are likely to experience disappointment. It is not the policy of Naroleon to build up a great and rival power in Europe. We shall be surprised if he do not attempt by diplomacy to compel Prussia to abandon some of the substantial fruits even of her present campaign. For, could Prussia hold on to these and establish her power firmly over the countries she has just overrun with her armies, it would nearly double her present area and population, and would make her a nation superior in physical resources and quite as for midable in military power as France herself.

Doubtless the following little extract from La France of July 5, written just after news of the great baitle of Sudowa had reached Paris, correctly expresses the public sentiment of the people as well as of the ruler of France upon this topic. It says:-

"The Emperor, in a noble burst of patriotism, had declared that he detested the treaties of 1815-all France detests them as much as he does. Well, then, the most dangerous thin; for us, created by the treaties of 1815, is a powerful Prussia. On the day when that power, breaking through its limits, shall extend from the North Sea as far as our trontiers, there would be not only a maintenance of those treaties, but even an aggravation of them in what is most menacing o ourselves. Prussia doubtless understands all his, and as fortune has favored the ambitious nterprises she has been meditating so long, the general seeing of Europe would keep her in check-Prussia, sovereign in Germany, substituting her supremacy for the Federal compact which kept the German forces in equipoise, would be so great a danger for France that no administration could possibly accept it."

Here we have the direct avowal that the supremacy of Prussia in Germany would not be tolerated by the French Government. Already the intervention of France has practically deprived Prussia of her Italian ally; and should the war still go on, it would be no surprising thing soon to find an Austrian and French alliance. The first effort of the French Government, as we have seen, was to obtain an armistice between the contending powers. This she has probably secured. Her next step will, doubtless, be to endeavor to rearrange the disturbed balance of power by diplomacy, so as to restrict Prussia as much as possible from aggranulzement consequent upon the present position. It may be that in all this she will succeed; but if not, then look for the advent of the French armies upon the next battle fields.

Copperhead Assaults upon our Generals. "WHY does the President retain General THOMAS in command of a great military department, when that officer gives such repeated evidences of his incapacity to comprehend the nature of republican government, and of his contemptaous disregard of the right. of the people, of the laws, and of the Constitution?"-New York Dainy News.

-None of our great generals seem to please the Democrats. They are growing more and more bitter against General GRANT every day. They hate General Sherman worse than ever, now that he says he never was a Democrat. And here we find General Thomas denounced in no measured terms. What is the matter?

THE Democratic party went out of its way, at Reading, in its resolutions to administer a tew kicks to the poor negro.

The Democratic party is like a great cowardly bully, who sticks his fist in the face of the feeblest man in the crowd. The Copperheads hate the black man because he helped whip their friends, the Rebels.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING at Reading, on Wednesday, endorsed the August Convention to be held in this city. Of course.

All Hall, Tennessee!

The House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature yesterday ratified the Constitutional Amendment. The Senate baving ratified, it some time ago, the action of the Legis'ature is now complete. Intelligence of this fact having been communicated to Congress, bills for the admission of the State of Tennessee were immediately introduced into both branches, and from the indications given, we have no doubt will be passed to-day. Tennessee will thus be restored to her old position in the Union; or, to speak more correctly, the reconstructed State of Tennessee will resume the position once held by the old State of Tennessee previous to the loss of her status by rebellion.

This result has been accomplished through the bravery and perseverance of the loyal men of Teanessee, who have thus given a new evidence of their devotion to the country. It has been accomplished, too, in direct opposition to the most desperate and revolutionary efforts of that party which delights to call itself conservative." Notwittstanding these conservatives are every day pretending to the greatest anxiety for the restoration of the Rebri States, they have done all they could to prevent Tennessee from resuming her relations to the Union. It is well to make a note of this fect, as it shows that the only restoration the disunion Democracy are after is the restoration of Rebels to power. It shows, too, how reckless these self-styled "conservatives" are as to the means they use to carry their ends. According to their own theory, the State Government of Tennessee is a valid and legitimate one. Governor BROWNLOW called the Legislature together, as it was his constitutional right and duty to do. It was the duty of each member of the Legislature to obey the call. Yet, because these conservatives teared that the Legislature would take such action upon the Constitutional amendment as might not be pleasing to them, they did all that they could to keep away enough members to prevent the assembling of a quorum. Fortunate'y they were at last baffled; but that does not alter the unterly indefensible and revolutionary character of the attempt they made.

All honor is due to Governor BrownLow and his brave companious for their firmness in this great crisis. Never, even in the darkest hours of the Rebellion, did the have to fight against the powers of treason and disunion at a greater disadvantage-never did they achieve a more glorious and substantial victory.

810,000,000.

THERE was, on Wednesday last, decided in the United States Cucuit Court of New York, Justice SAMUEL NELSON, of the United States Supreme Court, presiding, a case which involved the possession of ten millions of dollars in the Empire City alone, and of which there are 110 similar suits pending in that Circuit, in addition to hundreds in other parts of the country. The tacts we will briefly give. At the time of the overthrow of the Rebellion there were, as we all know, thousands of bales of cotton stored in the South, which had been purchased by non.citizens, for the purpose of runn ng the blockade. The United States Treasury Agents took possession of this cotton in behalf of the Government, and sent it North, to be sold by the properly authorized parties. In the present case, Dan NISTON & Co. owned 461 bales of cotton in Georgia. They were taken by the Government, and consigned to SIMEON DRAPER for sale. Suit has been brought by DENNISTON & Co. to recover their cotton. The great struggle of the case took place over the question of jurisdiction, the plaintiffs endeavoring to get it into a State Court for adjudication, while the defendant desired to have it settled by the United States Circuit Court. It was granted that the final disposition of the cotton hung upon the settle ment of this point of law. Judge Nalson yes terday decided that his Court had exclusive jurisdiction, and this gave a verdict in favor of the Covernment.

When it is remembered that the plaintiffs are known to have procured the cotton from Rebel owners, and with the undoubted intention of running the blockade, and thus violating the laws of the United States, the extremely refreshing nature of the suit is apparent. It is a cool blast in this warm weather. The vast interests involved, and the ability of the counsel employed on either side, have given to the suit great importance, and the decision, as rendered, will bring millions into the Treasury. It is a true doctrine that audacity cannot validate a transaction entered into by foreign law-breakers, with Rebel planters as their confederates.

THE New York Times, speaking of the August Convention says, it would be "impertinent and indecent for such men as Vallandigham, Wil-LIAM B. REED, and FERNANDO WOOD," to present themselves as delegates to a Union Convention. These men will be much more likely to kick Mr. BAYMOND out of that Convention, than he will to exclude them.

THE DEMOCRATS at Reading pretended in one of their resolutions to a great sympathy for Ireland in her struggles with the tyranny of England. The Democratic party is a pro-slavery party: how then can it be the true friend of freedom anywhere?

HEISTER CLYMER said in his speech at Reading. that he stuck to his record. Very well, he will find that his record will stick to him! And a mighty bad record it is, too!

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN IS aunounced as a delegate from Nebraska to the August Con-

Philadelphians on a Tour. The Committee on Fire and Trust, of the

Philadelphia City Councils, composed of Mesers, George W. Nichols, John Bardsley, George W. Mactague. Joseph B. Gancock. William Palmer, Daniel Stockham, William S. Stokiey, David Creamer, James Zimmerman, John Fareira, Samuel Cavin, Abraham Stewart, and Samuel Schude, arrived in this city on Monday night en route to Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities. The Committee had been on a visit to Centre county, for the purpose of inspecting some property belonging to the city of Philadelphis, and concluded to extend their tour. were accompanied by David M. Lyle, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department. Yesterday morning Mayor McCarthy and Chief Engineer John H. Hare waited upon the excursionists, and after welcoming them to the city, conducted them to the Fort Pitt Works and a number of other establishments. The committee left for Chicago yesterday afternoon on the 2:10 c'clock train.—Pittsburg Commercial 1924.

-An army officer reports from Granville Court House, South Carolina, that the people there had a procession and speeches on the 2d inst., to the honor of the Confederate dead, but on the Fourth of July seemed to stay at home with one accord.

Mysterious Hospital Patient.

Our exchanges, by answering our query, may bring joy to some fond heart, that mourns as dead an unfortunate man whom we saw at the hospital in this place on yesterday. So sad a picture as his anxious face presents it has not often been our lot to look upon. No account whatever can be gathered of him here. Waen the United States forces took possession of Tallahassee, they found this man in the then Conederate hospital, and he has not been heard to speak since. His face ever wears an expression of most abxlous care. The moment any one enters his room he turns with an imploring glance, intensified by an expression of fear. Oh! that look can never be forgotten. So tall of petition, dread, and woe! He wrings his hands incessantly, and seems just uttering some earnest request; but never speaks. Repea ed efforts have been made to induce him to write. But he takes the pen mechanically, as he does everything else, and gazes up into your face with that same estnest look of undefined supplication and dread.

When he is left alone with his food he eats heartily, and until recently his general health has been good. He is now a little emicrate i. Occasionally he has been known to croep stealthing to his window, and open it can loosly. But in doing so he seems to dread some catas-

We have made considerable inquiry about him in the city, and can gather no clue as to the exact time when he was brought to Tallaha-see, or from where. One account supposes that he was brought up here a month or two pefore the surrender, from the hospital in Monsteello. Another says that some Contederate soldier who has seen him here, remembers that he saw him in the Natural Bridge night—that he was then wearing a Major's star, and that he fought bravely. He supposes that the explosion of a shell near his head paralyzed his speech and deprived him partially of reason.

it is passing strange that he should have remained here so long without being identified. He is a man of commanding figure—we should think six feet and one or two inches in heightstrong and robust would weigh about 160 pounas-seems to be between 35 and 40 years of ge-has a prominent torehead, dark hair, a intge grey eye, and rather prominent nose. He is as docile as a child, obeging mechanically every command, and with such an express on as would move a heart of stone. - Tallahassee

Why Mr. Denison Resigned.

Ex Postmaster-General Denison, in reply to a note from a distinguished citizen of Ohio, congratulating nim upon his resignation, thus defines his reasons for withdrawing from the

"While almost certain for several months past that I could not long remain in the Caolnet, secause of the differences of opinion on public questions be ween the President and myself, I setermined, in view of all the circumstance surrounding the political situation, not to with fraw as long as there was any hope for a reconciliation between the President and our irrends in Congress. Not until the President's opposition to the Constitutional amendment and his approval of the Philadelphia Convention were manifest, did I teel that all hope of reconcillation was gone. Then I acted promptly, and would have resigned as I have, if I had known was to leave alone. I am satisfied of having resigned at the right time and in the right spirit, whatever may be the consequences to me

Attempted Assassination of Juarez.

orrespondence of the Cacago Republican, GALVESTON, Texas, July 16.-Mexican news eports the attempted assassination of President Juarez by two citizens who had been in some way wronged. The sentinel on guard made no atten pt to save the President's life, allowing the would-be murderers to discharge the contents of two double-tarrelled guns at him. Juarez was not injured, although two shots passed through

-The Freedmen's Bureau has information from Mississippi that the civil authorities of that State are taking some steps towards the suppression of the disorders in that State. Commissioners' Courts are being organized in Massissippi under the Civil Rights b.ll.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.) MUJAVIRO .- WE COPY THE FOLLOW. ing mentorious notice of this most delicious

perfume from Forney's Press:-MUJAVIRO. - This delicious new perfume for the handkerchier, prepared by Messrs. R. & G. A. WR GHT, CHESNUT Street, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all natural persumes the tragrant Mujaviro (of Russlan origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal draggists everywhere. 7 14 6m 4p

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Fourth District.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL, COR THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN,

PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT. embracing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, that the Annual Tax for 1866, upon Incomes, Licenses, Pianos. Watches, etc., is now due, and will be received at this Office without penalty, until the 28th day of July incinsive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,

7 17 10t COLLECTOR

"PORTLAND SUFFERERS."-AN in ormal meeting of citizens was hed at the request of the a syor, at his office on Friday, Ju y 13 to devise measures for the relier of the sufferers by fire in For land, hame. he undersigned were appointed the Executive Com-

he undersigned were app inted the Executive Committee, to any or whom con ributions may be sent:

G. W. OD,

CHARLES W. CUSHMAN,

HE SEY WINSOR,

B. H. BAR FOL,

E. W. CL RK,

A. G. UATT-LL,

S. T. SUIDER

E. F. HOUGHTON,

CHARLES A. WARREN.

NOTICE.-APPLICATION HAS been made for the recewal of the following EONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STO. K drawn to the subsciber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3 1866, viz.:—
City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12463 1243, 13464.
12465; Germaniown Bank Nos 1497, 99 119; Commonweath Bank No. 56; Arch St. Theatre No. 243; Point
Breeze Park, No. 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679
All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
6 18 mmn.*

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the SAHA SU PHUR COMPANY will be held at their office. No. 215 South Hilled street on MONDAY, the 23d instant, at 12 M. Functual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. Our vessel has arrived with Salphur. By order.

F. W NEWBOLD, 7.20 2t

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds or UNION PACIFIC RAIL-WAY COMPANY, Fastern Division, due August I. Will be paid on presentation of the Coulons at the Banking Bouss of JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date. WILLIAM J. PALMER.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MAIL FOR HAVANA.—The Mail for HAVANA,
this office on SATURDAY MORNING. July 21, 1888,
740 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

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N VAN HORN, Agent.

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"SILVER WAVE," Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuvikill, will leave Fairmount as to lows. viz.: - at 7-23. 8-43. 10, 11-20 A. M. And at 12 40 2 3 20, 4 40 and 5 P. M. Beturning, leave the Falls at 8, 9-20, 10 40, 12 M.; and 1-20, 2 40, 4, 5 20, and 6-40 P. M.

FARE .- To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Betreet 10 cents. [5 9:p ws

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURsions up the River to Beverly. Barlingtan and Bristal, touching at Riverton Torresdae and
Andaussin, by the solenoid Stoamer JOHN A. WARNE &,
Icaving the nut street whart at 2 P M. Retarding,
leaves oristo at 4 o'c ock arraying at Phi adolphia
about 6 o'clock. On bu DAY leaves the snut street
whart at 14 o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's
whart Rensington
Fare for the Excursion. 40 cen's. PLEASANT DAILY EXCUR-

FOR CAPE MAY, ON SATUR-DAY -The swit and elegant steamer but L M FFLION "will leave CHES UT S rast Whari at 2 A. M. I x cursion tickets good to return on Monday, 8400, including arriage him. 182."

ADIES' INVITATION GRAND HOP

AT CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND,

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1868

MUSIC BY HASSLER'S BAND.

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor. 7 20 21rp

COMPLIMENTARY HOP GRAND SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

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5th the usind is relieved from much painful anxiety in temale one ine-sor old age especially when articles of steat value are kept in the house.

6th it is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamiler doors.

7th its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order. DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY IN-We have put our article at the low price of ONE DULL-R, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got chaper either from us or rom our agents. For further particulars inourise of or address.

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Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examina ion or the merits of these Souds by sending william Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our o dice, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recome end these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious in-

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Rond (alread) complete 170 miles futo North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the ral roads of Iowa; and to also extend it wastword to the innerion with the Pacific Railroad fat Leavenworth). and other reads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mort; age of \$6 000 to0 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least \$16,0.0,:00 with a not annual ravenue after the first year, of over \$1.000 0 0 or a sum near! four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The i_come of the Road will, of course, increase

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This land may be lecated in any State or Territory by the holders of the actip, upon any of the unappre printed lands (except mineral lands) of tae United states, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section or one hundred and sixty acres. Bics must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ien days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Com missioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General, For the Board of Commissioners HARRISBURG July 11, 1866.

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